

URBAN DISTRICT
OF MELTHAM

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1948.

BY
ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SLAITHWAITE :
A. T. GREEN and CO., CARR LANE.
1950.

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Meltham Urban District

LIST OF COUNCILLORS

for the year 1948.

Chairman :

A. QUARMBY, Esq.

Vice-Chairman :

E. MOORHOUSE Esq.

Mr. J. C. T. CALLANDER.

Miss H. B. HAIGH.

Mr. R. F. WOODHEAD.

Mr. H. STEAD.

Mr. H. HIRST.

Mr. E. GREENHALGH.

Mr. J. H. HIRST.

Mr. M. H. KAYE.

Mr. J. W. HOLLINGWORTH,
J.P.

Mr. E. V. QUARMBY, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Appointed 1-1-48.)

Sanitary Inspector.

E. WALLER, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

The Sanitary Inspector is also Building Surveyor and Water Engineer
to the Council.

Divisional Health Office,
Woodville,
Scar Lane,
GOLCAR,
Nr. Huddersfield
November, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Meltham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the Health of the Meltham Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1948.

The County Council Scheme of Divisional Health Administration commenced on the 1st January, 1948. Under this scheme all the preventive medical services in the area are administered together by one Medical Officer acting as Divisional Medical Officer for County Council work, and as Medical Officer of Health for sanitary authorities within the Division. Meltham is placed in Division No. 20 which also includes the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth and Kirkburton. During the year the Divisional organisation has gradually been built up and at the end of the year was reasonably complete.

The various particulars of the Vital Statistics relating to the District show that the health of the community has been well maintained and there has been no abnormal incidence of infectious or other diseases.

Progress with the provision of new houses has continued but there is still need for many more new houses and for the reconstruction of many existing dwellings.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the consideration given me during the year and to record my appreciation for the assistance given to me by the Clerk and Sanitary Inspector.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,906
Enumerated Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,051
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1947)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,860
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1948)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,026
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743
Rateable Value (31st March, 1949)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£29,960
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March 1949)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£118

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics

Live Births :					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	45	37	82
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total	...	...	...	...	47	39	86

Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population : 17.11

Still Births :					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	2	—	2

Rate per 1,000 of total live and still births : 22.73

Deaths (males 31, females 32)	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.53
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Number of deaths of Infants under one year of age :

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.63
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	250

Death Rate per 1,000 population from :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.59
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.59
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.19
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.39
Principal Zymotic Diseases (Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

The Urban District is situated on high ground 5 miles to the south-west of Huddersfield, the principal centre of population being the township of Meltham, whilst other hamlets in the District are Meltham Mills, Helme and Wilshaw.

High moorland rising to a height of over 1,500 feet forms the western and southern parts of the District. The principal industries now carried on in the area are engineering, including tractor building, woollen textiles, silk dressing, brick and tile making and mixed farming.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1948 was 5,026 as compared with 4,860 at mid-1947. This increase is due partly to an excess of births over deaths of 23, but mainly to an influx of population from other areas.

Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 86 live births (47 male, 39 female) was registered in the District during the year, a decrease of 11 compared with the previous year.

The BIRTH RATE is 17.11 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 19.95 for the previous year, 17.9 for England and Wales, 18.5 for the West Riding Administrative County and 18.3 for the Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.

The illegitimate live births numbered 4 or 4.65% of the total live births, a decrease of 1 on the previous year.

Stillbirths.

After adjustment for transfers, 2 stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 4 for the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 22.73 per 1,000 live and stillbirths and 0.39 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 39.60 and 0.82 respectively for 1947.

Deaths.

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 63 (31 male, 32 female), a decrease of 15 as compared with the year 1947.

The DEATH RATE is 12.53 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 16.05 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency :—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	27
(ii)	Diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	... ..	11
(iii)	Cancer	... ..	7
(iv)	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	... ..	6

These 4 causes accounted for 80.95% of the total deaths. Particulars of the various causes of death and the sex distribution are given in the following table :—

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes	M	31	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	5	10	7
	F	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	10	16
1. Typhoid/Paratyphoid Fevers	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cerebro—Spinal Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis, respiratory system	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity & Oesophagus (M)	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Uterus (F)	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Cancer of Breast	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
17. Diabetis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Intra-Cranial Vas. Lesions	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
19. Heart Disease	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3
	F	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	11
20. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Bronchitis	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
22. Pneumonia	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
24. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Diarrhoea (under 2)	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Appendicitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other digestive diseases	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Nephritis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other maternal causes	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Premature Birth	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Congenital Malformations Birth injury: Inf Dis.	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Suicide	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Other Violent Causes	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
36. All other Causes	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

Maternal Deaths and Mortality.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other maternal causes.

Infant Mortality.

After corrections for transferable deaths, there was 1 death (male) of an infant under 1 year of age, a decrease of 1 compared with the previous year.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 11.63 per 1,000 live births as compared with 20.62 for the previous year.

The infant under 1 year of age who died was illegitimate, giving a death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births of 250 as compared with NIL for the previous year.

Comparative Statistics

	Meltham Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE Per 1,000 estimated population....	17.11	18.3	18.5	17.9
DEATH RATES All per 1,000 estimated population				
All Causes.....	12.53	11.8	11.3	10.8
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal)....	—	0.12	0.12	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System....	0.59	0.37	0.37	0.44
Other forms of Tuberculosis Respiratory Diseases (ex- cluding Tuberculosis of respiratory system)	—	0.07	0.07	0.07
Cancer	2.19	1.34	1.29	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases....	1.39	1.83	1.74	1.86
	5.37	3.98	3.73	*
INFANT MORTALITY	11.63	38	39	34
DIARRHOEA Deaths of infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births	Nil	4.17	4.38	3.3
MATERNAL MORTALITY Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	0.09	0.10	0.24
Other Causes	Nil	1.02	1.05	0.78
Total	Nil	1.11	1.15	1.02

* Figures not available.

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff

In addition to the Medical Officer of Health who is a part-time officer, the staff consists of a part-time Sanitary Inspector who is also the Surveyor. Clerical Assistance is provided by the Clerk's Department.

Laboratory Facilities.

All the bacteriological laboratory work required to be undertaken by the Health Department and by General Practitioners is carried out at the Wakefield Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council, whilst samples of water for chemical examination are sent to the laboratories of Messrs. Richardson & Jeffe, Public Analysts, Bradford.

Ambulance Facilities

(a) Cases of Infectious Diseases.

The ambulance of the Isolation Hospital to which the patient is admitted is used for the removal of the patient.

(b) Cases of sickness and accident.

An Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the Meltham Urban District being in Ambulance Area No 17. The principal depot for the area is situated at Huddersfield.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General : Home nursing is undertaken by the 2 Home Nurse/Midwives who were employed by the Meltham District Nursing Association until the 5th July, 1948, when they were transferred to the staff of the West Riding County Council.

Midwifery: The 2 nurses employed until the 5th July, 1948, by the District Nursing Association are both practising midwives.

Further details of the nursing services provided in the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals

Infant Welfare Centres

Held weekly on Tuesday

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Held monthly on the first Tuesday in the Month.

School Clinics

Held weekly on Tuesday.

All these clinics are held in the Baptist School, Meltham.

Tuberculosis Dispensary

Held on Tuesday afternoon and Friday afternoon at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

Held at York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Held at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Held at the General Infirmary, Dewsbury, on Monday, Thursday and Friday.

Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases :

Until the 5th July, 1948, cases of infectious diseases, other than smallpox, were treated at the Colne and Holme Joint Isolation Hospital, Meltham. Under the National Health Service Act, Meltham is placed in the Leeds Regional Hospital Area, and cases of infectious diseases are now admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.

Accommodation for cases of Smallpox is provided by the Regional Board at Cottingham Smallpox Hospital, Cottingham, East Yorkshire.

(b) General Hospitals:

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Holme Valley Memorial Hospital.

St. Mary's Hospital, Deanhouse, Holmfirth.

(c) Maternity: Arrangements are made for the admission of patients to the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield, and various general hospitals.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The principal sources of piped water are the undertakings of the Urban District Council and the Huddersfield Corporation.

The Council's supply is derived from 3 springs situated on the high moorland surrounding the township. Water from 2 springs, Scope and Fearn Nook, is received into two collecting reservoirs and then piped into the service reservoir, whilst water from Royd Drift is collected in a covered tank and then piped to the service reservoir. At the service reservoir the water is treated in a Filtration and Hardening Plant installed by Permutit Ltd. The Plant is comprised of 2 vertical pressure filters, with apparatus for preliminary and final brine treatment and for treatment with alumina, ammonia and chlorine. The Council's mains cover the greater part of the District.

The Huddersfield Corporation supply is mainly to augment the Council's supply during periods of drought. The Corporation supply is derived from Deerhill Reservoir and is metered into the Council's service mains in Station Street. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination at the Corporation's Waterworks. In addition to its use for augmenting the Council's general supply, premises above Martin's Nest in Slaithwaite Road; a portion of Wilshaw; Hey Farm and Crosland Edge, Helme; and Church Lane, Hill Top and Lea Lane Netherton, are supplied direct from the Corporation mains. In the village of Wilshaw there is a small private supply which provides water for 29 houses. At Meltham Mills a supply is obtained from Harden Clough for 34 houses.

Supplies from the Council's or Corporation's mains are available throughout the District except in a few isolated parts. The supply normally is satisfactory as regards quality and quantity but during periods of drought, owing to lack of storage accommodation and the inability of the Huddersfield Corporation to supply extra water, serious shortages sometimes are experienced.

No trouble has been experienced as a result of plumbo-solvent action. During the year 8 samples of water were submitted for examination in this respect and all were reported as satisfactory. Routine monthly sampling for bacteriological examination has been commenced. Details of the reports on samples taken from the 3 principal sources and from consumers' taps are shown in the following table :—

	Presumptive B.Coli in 100 ml.			
	Royd Tank	Fearn Nook	Scope Spring	Taps
August	1	Nil	6	—
September	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
November	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	1	3	Nil

No samples were taken for chemical analysis during the year.

The work of extending the Council's water main to supply the new housing estate at Broadlands, Sunny Heys, commenced during the previous year, was completed in February. In all, a total of 736 yards of 3" cast iron main and 274 yards of 2½" cast iron main was laid

Water purchased from the Huddersfield Corporation during the year amounted to 11,952,000 gallons recorded as follows by meter and Lea Recorder:—

By Meter	8,996,000 gallons
By Lea Recorder	2,956,000 gallons

Drainage and Sewerage.

There is one Sewage Outfall Works in the District which is situated off the Huddersfield Road, near Bent Ley Mills. The Works consist of 3 settlement tanks, 2 storm tanks, effluent channels with 4 rotary sprinklers and sludge beds. During the year alterations and repairs carried out at the Works have included the installation of a new Adams 6 h.p. Coburn Engine with Adams 4" Hydraulic Sludge Pump.

The unsewered portions of the District include the hamlets of Helme and Wilshaw. It is desirable that sewerage schemes to cover these 2 hamlets should be carried out as soon as practicable.

Rivers and Streams.

Some pollution of water courses with sewage takes place in the District. This cannot be remedied until sewerage schemes are carried out for Helme and Wilshaw.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation for many of the houses in the District is most unsatisfactory. From records available it would appear that there are in the District 1,153 water closets, 131 privies and 160 tub closets. These figures include closets provided at non-domestic premises.

During the year 4 privies and 2 tub closets were reconstructed as water closets, whilst 5 additional water closets were provided for old property, 39 for new council houses and 2 for non-domestic premises.

The abolition of privy middens and tub closets is one of the most pressing needs of the District. In approved cases a grant of £2 and a free dustbin is made by the Council where owners convert a privy or tub closet into a water closet. New tubs are supplied by the Council to property owners on request, at a small charge above cost price.

Public Cleansing.

Scavenging is undertaken throughout the District. Until April this was carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, a covered type motor waggon being used for the purpose. Since April the work has been undertaken by a private contractor. Domestic refuse and tub closet contents are collected weekly, whilst privy middens are cleared approximately once a quarter. Cesspools are emptied every 6 months.

The cost of the cleansing services for 1948 was as follows :—

Total Cost	£2,025
Credit from various sources ...	£ 78
Nett Cost	<u>£1,947</u>

The Council supplies ashbins to property owners at a small charge above cost price.

Salvage.

The collection of salvage continued throughout the year. The cost of collection amounted to £602 whilst the sale of salvaged material realised £568.

Shops Acts

During the year 9 visits and inspections were made of shops.

Smoke Abatement

During the year 10 observations of industrial chimneys were made. In 6 instances the emission of black smoke exceeded the period allowed in the bye-law. One Statutory Notice was served and consultations have taken place with officials of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the District.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public swimming baths in the area.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

A part-time Rodent Operative is employed by the Council. During the year 25 inspections for rats and mice were made. In 11 cases the standard treatment laid down by the Ministry of Food was applied and these minor infestations cleared.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year.

Factories Act, 1937.

The following is an extract from a separate report submitted to the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour on Form 572:—

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises.	No. on Register	Insp't'ns	Written Notices	Owners Prose'ted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	27	54	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	11	18	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	38	72	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars	Found	Remed'd	Referred by H.M Inspector	Prose- cutions
Want of cleanliness :	1	1	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors :	2	2	—	—
Sanitary conveniences unsuitable or defect- ive:	7	7	5	—
Total	10	10	6	—

Schools

There are in the District 5 schools, all of which are voluntary church schools. Those at Meltham, Meltham Mills and Helme have a piped supply of water from public mains, whilst at Wilshaw a piped supply is obtained from a private source.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Nature of Inspection	Num- ber	Informal (inc. verbal)	Formal	Complied with	Outstanding at end of Year
Infectious Diseases.	16	—	—	—	—
Disinfections	16	—	—	—	—
Nuisances	79	71	2	73	6
Dwellings	157	134	23	114	43
Cowsheds	38	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	14	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	12	—	—	—	—
Ash Closets, etc.	123	6	—	6	—
Workshops	24	6	—	6	—
Schools	16	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	35	—	—	—	—

HOUSING

Housing is one of the principal post-war needs of the District. There is a grave shortage of houses, and many of the existing houses are unfit for occupation and should be dealt with under the appropriate sections of the Housing Act. No routine inspection of houses was carried out during the year but various complaints were investigated and suitable action taken.

In connection with the letting of council houses the Sanitary Inspector was instructed by the Council to report on the condition of all houses vacated by persons moving to new Council houses. Where these were found to be in a poor state of repair action was taken under the Housing or Public Health Acts. During the year notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act were served in respect of 6 houses, under Section 11 in respect of 17 houses and under Section 12 in respect of 2 houses. By the end of the year repairs had been carried out at 8 houses dealt with under section 11, whilst in the case of 9 other houses the owners had given undertakings that the houses would not be re-let for human habitation until the required works had been carried out. Closing Orders under Section 12 were made regarding 2 houses.

Whilst the re-conditioning of some of the houses was perhaps not as thorough as was desirable considerable improvements were effected in all cases.

Overcrowding

The records of overcrowding condition in the area are incomplete but applications for council houses indicate the prevalence of many cases of overcrowding and unsatisfactory housing conditions. At the commencement of the year there were 12 known cases of overcrowding, 3 additional cases came to notice during the year, and 4 were abated.

Provision of New Houses.

The Council's housing programme made fair progress during the year, 39 of the 86 houses approved by the Ministry being completed during the year. No new houses were completed by private enterprise.

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	41
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	56
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	... ..	41
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	56
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	25

(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	5
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	6
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—		
(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	24
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—	
(a)	By owners	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :—	
(a)	By owners	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	6
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—		
(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	12
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	17
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	44
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	15
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	0

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
MILK SUPPLY

Practically all the milk supplied in the District is produced in the area and is distributed mainly by the producers. A little milk is sold wholesale for distribution outside the area. No milk is sold in the District as pasteurised but bottled sterilised milk is sold by the local Co-operative Society.

The number of registered cowkeepers at the end of the year was 34 and amongst them they occupy 51 cowsheds and maintain some 353 milk cows.

Of the producers 4 are licensed to produce Tuberculin Tested milk, whilst 5 are licensed Accredited producers. Of the 34 registered cowkeepers 30 are producer/retailers, whilst 4 dispose of their milk wholesale.

Inspections of cowsheds and dairies have continued throughout the year and whilst some premises are maintained in a satisfactory condition others leave much to be desired. The provision of proper milk rooms and means of sterilising utensils by steam is still required in a number of cases.

No samples of milk were submitted for examination for cleanliness by officers of the Council during the year, but a number of samples of designated milk were taken by officers of the Council. It is very desirable that routine sampling of non-designated milk should be commenced and that samples should also be submitted as frequently as possible for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1939—46.

The following licences were granted during the year :—

(a)	By the Meltham Urban District Council	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	By the West Riding County Council: (Producers licences)					
	(1) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	4
	(2) Accredited	...	...	...	...	5

Ice Cream.

At the end of 1947 there was 1 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, and 3 registered for sale only. No samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year.

Meat.

No regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of the slaughterhouses in the District, all of which have remained closed by virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order 1940.

All meat for sale in the District is derived from the Government Slaughterhouse and depot at Huddersfield, where inspection is carried out.

The 4 private slaughterhouses in the District have continued to be licensed in spite of the fact that there has been no regular slaughtering. Occasional emergency slaughterings have been carried out at these premises during the year.

There are in the District 4 butchers' shops which have been regularly visited. No premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 for the purposes of the manufacture of sausages, potted meat, pickles or preserved foods.

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933

Licences in operation under the provisions of the Act numbered 15, none of which expired during the year; 2 new licences were issued and 1 expired during the year.

Bread

There are 4 bakehouses in the District, none of them underground. The premises are kept in a satisfactory condition, a total of 12 inspections being made during the year.

Other Foods

At retail shops the following other foods were found to be unfit for human consumption :—

	Tins
Grape Fruit	2
Orange Juice	3
Pears	3
Peaches	1
Apricots	11
Evaporated Milk	59
Condensed Milk	1
Peeled Tomatoes	1
Vienna Sausage	1
Melon and Lemon	1
Stewed Steak	1
Melon and Ginger Jam	1
Melon and Orange Jam	1
	—
	86
	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The West Riding Council is the authority responsible for for the Food Adulteration Section of the Act. The following particulars of samples taken during the year have been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weighs and Measures. :—

Milk samples examined	10
Dry Goods examined	6
Prosecutions in respect of milk samples	Nil
Cautions issued in respect of dry goods	Nil

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases during the year. The Measles incidence was still high but the figure is slightly lower than that of the previous year. There was a slight increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria

There were two cases of Diphtheria notified during the year, the same number as in 1947, but after admission to hospital the diagnosis in one case was not confirmed. The patient, a male aged 18 years, was admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield, where he made a satisfactory recovery.

Supplies of Anti-Toxin can be obtained by medical practitioners for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts on application to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.

During the year 16 children of school age and 90 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections. In addition 35 children who had been inoculated some years ago received "booster" doses. Owing to the incomplete records available it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the total number of children in the District who have received a complete course of injections.

Scarlet Fever

This disease was more prevalent than in the previous year, 10 cases being notified as compared with 3 in 1947. Although the disease was mild in character in most of the cases all the patients were admitted to hospital, 5 being admitted to the Colne and Holme Joint Isolation Hospital, 4 to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield, and 1 to Penistone Joint Isolation Hospital.

Of these cases 1 was a female aged 23, 3 were children under 1 year of age, and the remainder were aged between 3 and 10 years.

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

During the year 8 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia were notified. There were no notifications of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. Deaths registered during the year as due to all forms of Pneumonia numbered 1. The corresponding figures for 1947 were 2 notifications and 3 deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis

One case of this disease was notified during 1948. The patient a male aged 3 years, was admitted to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary where he made a satisfactory recovery.

Whooping Cough

Sporadic cases of this disease occurred throughout the year, 35 cases being notified as compared with 36 in 1947.

Measles

During the year 64 cases of Measles were notified as compared with 79 in the previous year.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of confirmed cases of infectious diseases notified during 1948 :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T't'l
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	5	—	—	—	50	64
Whooping Cough ...	2	2	1	4	2	8	8	2	3	—	3	—	35
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	8
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals :	3	4	4	8	7	10	14	7	3	1	6	52	119

Cancer

The number of deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 7 (5 male, 2 female), as compared with 18 in 1947. The Cancer death rate is 1.39 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with a rate of 3.70 for the previous year. The corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the West Riding Urban Districts are 1.74 and 1.83 respectively.

Tuberculosis

A total of 5 new cases of Tuberculosis was entered in the Register during the year, as compared with 5 in 1947. The deaths recorded as due to Tuberculosis numbered 3, these being males whose deaths were attributable to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Notification Register together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	8	4	2	3
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	3	1	—	1
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register	3	—	2	—
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register	8	5	—	4

Age (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
44	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	3	1	—	1	3	—	—	—

Meltham 1948.

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year

Disease		Total Number of cases Notified	Number of cases in which Diagno- sis con- firmed	Number of cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	Age distribution of confirmed cases.																							
						Under 1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Measles	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	3	6	5	7	5	9	16	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	35	35	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Prim- ary Pneumonia	8	8	—	1c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	10	10	10*	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	1	2b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	1a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

{ 5 cases to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield. (a) To Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.
* 4 cases to Colne and Holme Joint Isolation Hospital, Meltham. (b) To Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.
1 case to Penistone Isolation Hospital. (c) Not notified.

Section VII.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Public Health Division 20.

The County Districts forming Division No. 20 are as follows:—

Colne Valley	Holmfirth
Denby Dale	Kirkburton
Meltham	

Area of the Division (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	64,265
Estimated population (mid-1948)	...	...	...	...	...	73,930
Live Births.				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	582	533	1155
Illegitimate	...	...	...	24	22	46
Total	...	...	...	606	555	1161
Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	15.70
Still Births.				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	15	14	29
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total	...	...	...	15	15	30
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	25.19
Deaths.				Male	Female	Total
				493	476	969
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	13.11
Maternal Deaths.	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Infant Mortality—Deaths of Infants under 1 year.				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	25	11	36
Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	1	4
Total	...	...	...	28	12	40
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	34.45

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1948 was 1,161 (606 males, 555 females) representing a rate of 15.70 per thousand of the estimated population.

Illegitimate births numbered 46 or 3.96% of the total live births.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 969 (493 males, 476 females), the Death Rate from all causes being 13.11 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency :—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	352
(ii)	Cancer	... ..	173
(iii)	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	... ..	117
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Fulmonary Tuberculosis)	... ..	92

These 4 causes accounted for 75.75% of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality

In 1948 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 40, including 4 illegitimate infants, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 34.45 per 1,000 Live Births. The Death Rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 32.29 whilst the rate amongst illegitimate infants is 86.95.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year :—

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
2. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3. Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4. Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5. Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
6. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	1	9
7. Congenital Malformations	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	6
8. Premature Birth	7	—	4	1	12	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
9. Injury at Birth	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
10. Other Diseases peculiar to the first year of life....	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
11. Accidental Suffocation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	10	3	6	1	20	3	1	24	4	3	7	2	40

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Health Visiting

At the commencement of the year only 8 Health Visitors were engaged in the Division. Several new appointments and transfers were made during the year and the position at the end of the year is shown below :—

Urban District	Health Visitors
Colne Valley	3
Denby Dale	1
Holmfirth and Meltham	3
Kirkburton	2

Home visiting is the chief duty of Health Visitors and in 1948 they made a total of 14,910 visits as follows :—

District	First Visits	Other Visits	Total Visits
Colne Valley	646	3,736	4,382
Denby Dale	256	2,383	2,639
Holmfirth	403	2,810	3,213
Kirkburton	481	3,413	3,894
Meltham	186	596	782
	1,972	12,938	14,910

Ante-Natal Clinics

There are 9 Ante-Natal Clinics in the Division, these being held monthly at Denby Dale, Holmfirth, Lepton, Linthwaite, Meltham and Skelmanthorpe, and fortnightly at Marsden, Golcar and Slaithwaite.

Since the introduction of the National Health Service Act there has been a considerable falling off in attendances at some clinics due to the fact that more expectant mothers are relying on their general practitioners for ante-natal supervision. During the year 325 patients made attendances at the various clinics, details of which are shown in the following table :—

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale	12	23	74	6.2
Holmfirth	12	28	83	7.0
Lepton	12	47	167	14.0
Linthwaite	12	19	70	5.8
Meltham	12	50	171	14.25
Skelmanthorpe	12	42	130	10.83
Marsden	24	44	221	9.2
Golcar	22	37	206	9.3
Slaithwaite	25	35	159	6.3
	143	325	1,281	8.9

In addition to the regular Ante-Natal Clinics occasional patients are seen at the Child Welfare Clinics.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Weekly clinic sessions are held at Golcar, Holmfirth, Honley, Kirkburton, Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, New Mill and Slaithwaite, whilst clinics are conducted fortnightly at Denby Dale and Skelmanthorpe.

During the year 2,456 children were seen and a total of 18,882 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table :—

Clinic	No. of sessions	Children seen			Attendances			Average attendance per session	
		Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5
Golcar	51	63	124	187	996	724	1,720	19.5	14.2
Holmfirth	52	72	133	205	914	514	1,428	17.6	10.0
Honley	50	53	162	215	940	813	1,753	18.8	16.3
Kirkburton....	48	48	47	95	610	225	835	12.7	4.7
Lepton	48	157	302	459	2,154	312	2,466	44.8	6.5
Linthwaite	52	29	118	147	610	408	1,018	11.7	7.8
Marsden	52	77	257	334	1,543	1,326	2,869	29.7	25.5
Meltham	47	64	152	216	1,236	930	2,166	26.3	19.8
New Mill	52	39	90	129	742	522	1,264	14.3	10.0
Slaithwaite	52	53	136	189	974	823	1,797	18.7	16.0
Denby Dale	26	58	81	139	429	325	754	16.5	12.5
Skelmanthorpe	25	41	100	141	461	351	812	18.4	14.0
	555	754	1,702	2,456	11,609	7,273	18,882	20.91	13.1

Apart from the one at Golcar, all Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics are held in hired premises. Many of them are not very suitable for the purpose. Lofty Victorian Halls are difficult to heat and the fact that all equipment has to be brought out and arranged before each clinic and packed away again at the close adds considerably to the inconvenience of the nurse in charge. In spite of these drawbacks the Health Visitors and the Ladies' Voluntary Committees make the clinics as attractive as possible, but the only real solution is the erection of specially designed buildings.

Domiciliary Midwifery

At the beginning of the year 2 whole-time Midwives were employed by the County Council, one at Golcar and the other at Slaithwaite. The latter resigned her appointment and left the service of the County Council in February. A new Midwife took up duty in Slaithwaite in September. In addition to the whole-time County Midwives, 2 whole-time Midwives were employed on district work by the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital Committee and 16 Nurse/Midwives were employed by 14 District Nursing Associations.

On the 5th July, 1948, under the National Health Service Act, the nursing staff of all the District Nursing Associations became members of the County Council staff.

One independent Midwife signified her intention to practise in the area and attended a total of 2 cases.

Of the 1,125 births notified and attributed to the division 511 occurred at home. The following table shows the number of cases attended :—

Cases attended by	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
(a) Whole-time County Midwives (2)	62	8
(b) Whole-time Dist. Midwives (2)	99	3
(c) Nurse/Midwives (15)	303	34
(d) Independent Midwives (1)	—	2
	464	47

In addition, 3 births attributed to the Division occurred in private premises outside the Division.

It is the intention to eventually separate the Midwifery and Home Nursing Services, and although it will be some time before this can be accomplished all new appointments are made with this intention in view.

The position at the end of the year regarding Midwifery Services was as follows :—

Urban District	Whole-time Midwives	Nurse/Midwives
Colne Valley	2	1
Denby Dale	—	5
Holmfirth	2	2
Kirkburton	—	5
Meltham	—	2

Gas and Air Analgesia .

It is the intention to provide every practising Midwife with a Gas and Air Apparatus for use in relieving pain in childbirth. At the end of 1948, of the 19 Midwives in domiciliary practice 10 held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Notifications.

The following notifications were received from Midwives practising in the Division :—

Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Notifications of death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Medical Assistance.

Medical aid forms sent in by Midwives during 1948 numbered 216 and were comprised as follows :—

Pregnancy									Lying-In								
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Cardiac Condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Threatened abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Breech presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Secondary Post Partum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kidney condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Pain in Left Leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Pain in Left Side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								18	Poor Lactation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
																	13

Labour									The Child								
Adherent or retained Placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Membranes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Dangerous Feebleness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breech Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Dyspnoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Collapse and Cardiac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Inability to Urinate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Opthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foetal Distress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Tongue Tie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maternal Distress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Various Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	Vomiting Blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112									
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2									
Nurse not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1									
Emergency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1									
Twin Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1									
								166									19

Maternity Accommodation

Maternity accommodation for the County area around Huddersfield has for a long time past been provided at the Princess Royal Maternity Home by arrangement with the Huddersfield Corporation. Towards the end of 1947 the Corporation intimated that owing to shortage of nursing staff they would be unable in the future to accept bookings for County patients. This created a very serious situation as the nearest County Hospitals at which maternity accommodation was available were the Staincliffe Hospital, Dewsbury, and the White Rose Hospital, Wakefield, and in these hospitals accommodation was strictly limited.

A system of priority booking was instituted and only patients recommended on medical grounds or with unsuitable home conditions were accepted. Plans were formulated for the establishment of a small maternity ward at Deanhouse County Hospital but fortunately before this materialised the nursing situation at the Princess Royal Maternity Home improved, and County patients were again admitted there.

With the coming into force of the National Health Service Act the differentiation between Borough and County patients ceased to exist.

Particulars of places of confinement for the births attributed to the Division are shown in the following table :—

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Total
Total	354	157	286	247	81	1,125
Domiciliary	142	103	98	115	56	514
Princess Royal Maternity Home	165	38	10	95	21	329
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital	—	—	161	—	1	162
St. Luke's Hospital	1	—	3	4	—	8
Staincliffe General Hospital	5	2	1	11	—	19
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	22	6	6	13	1	48
Halifax Royal Infirmary	—	1	—	—	—	1
Private Nursing Homes	19	7	7	9	2	44

Home Nursing Service

Prior to the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, Home Nursing was provided throughout the Division by 15 District Nursing Associations who employed 4 Nurses and 16 Nurse-Midwives. The establishment of Midwives, Home Nurses and Health Visitors, approved by the Minister of Health under the National Health Service Act, is as follows :—

Urban District	Midwives	Home Nurses	Health Visitors
Colne Valley	3	3	4½
Denby Dale	2	2	2
Holmfirth	2	2	4
Kirkburton	2	3	3½
Meltham	1	1	1
	10	11	15

As in the case of Midwives, where resignations have occurred the opportunity has been taken to further the policy of separating Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting. The position at the end of the year was as follows :—

Urban District	Home Nurses	Nurse/Midwives
Colne Valley	2	1
Denby Dale	—	5
Holmfirth	2	2
Kirkburton	—	5
Meltham	—	2

As the Home Nursing Service was not taken over by the County Council until the 5th July, 1948, details are only available for the second half of the year. When the service was taken over by the County Council 142 patients were receiving attention, 898 new cases were accepted during the 6 months and a total of 16,200 visits were made.

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by Home Nurses and Nurse/Midwives are shown in the table given below. From the figures shown in this table it will be seen that the amount of work done by the Home Nurses varies considerably. Some re-arrangement of districts is necessary so as to more equalise the work but this is not easy to carry out at the present time, the principal difficulties being the lack of suitable housing accommodation in the right places and the shortage of motor cars.

	Home Nursing (5-7-48/31-12-48)			Midwifery (1-1-48/31-12-48)	
	Trans- fers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confine- ments	Visits Paid
COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT					
Golcar	10	52	1,294	13	229
Marsden	8	47	579	47	1,411
Slaithwaite and Linthwaite	14	67	1,694	—	—
	32	166	3,567	60	1,640
DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT					
Denby & Cumberworth	14	67	1,218	26	769
Clayton West	5	21	448	19	403
Emley, Skelmanthorpe, Scissett (2 Nurse/Midwives)	11	170	1,906	42	1,139
	30	258	3,572	87	2,311
HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT....					
Holmfirth	18	70	1,322	—	—
New Mill	6	50	1,323	—	—
Honley (2 Nurse/Midwives)	14	90	1,613	26	764
	38	210	4,258	26	764
KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT					
Kirkheaton and Lepton	4	55	957	18	162
Kirkburton	4	51	709	32	764
Shelley	5	20	467	14	232
Shepley	9	33	593	11	271
Flockton	10	61	1,042	30	636
	32	220	3,768	105	2,065
MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT					
Meltham (2 Nurse/Midwives)	10	44	1,035	61	1,505
Total for Division	142	898	16,200	439	8,285

Types and Duration of Cases Treated

An attempt has been made to analyse the types and duration of cases treated during the year. These vary considerably in the different districts. In some, the nurse's time is largely devoted to attendance on the chronic sick, whilst in other districts many acute medical and post-operative surgical cases receive attention. Increased use is also being made of Home Nurses by General Practitioners for the administration of drugs by injection, and particularly of penicillin.

At Emley it has been customary for some time past for the nurse to hold morning and evening dressing sessions at her home. This has continued and during the 6 months 63 patients suffering mainly from minor injuries have made 307 attendances.

Of the 740 cases the nurses ceased to attend during the 6 months 543 were discharged as recovered, 78 were transferred to hospital and 119 died.

The tables given below show the duration of treatment and the number of visits to patients in each group.

Patients under Treatment	Patients.		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
Less than 1 week	219	34	51
1- 2 weeks	143	12	20
2- 4 weeks	111	10	13
4-13 weeks	66	19	22
3- 6 months	4	3	13
TOTAL	543	78	119

Number of Visits Paid	To Patients Who		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
3 or less	148	20	24
4- 7	176	19	30
8-15	131	15	20
16-30	70	15	22
31-50	15	6	11
51-75	1	2	5
76-100	—	1	4
Over 100	2	—	3
TOTAL	543	78	119

Regarding the various types of cases attended, it will be seen from the table given below that Septic Conditions provided the largest number of new cases (106). Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (70) and Injuries (72) were the next most frequent cases, followed by Uterine Prolapse (67), Post-Operative Dressings (54), and Acute Abdominal Conditions (52). New cases of Cancer, all sites, numbered 36, and those of Bronchitis and Pneumonia were 20 and 19 respectively.

The number of visits paid to cases of the various diseases bears little relationship to the number of new cases.

Patients suffering from the following conditions received the largest number of visits :—

Septic Conditions	... ..	2,010	Visits
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	... ..	1,991	„
Cerebral Haemorrhage	... ..	1,293	„
Injuries	... ..	1,199	„
Post-Operative Dressings	... ..	1,188	„
Cancer (all sites)	... ..	1,153	„
Senility	... ..	871	„

The number of acute cases dealt with varies very much in the different nurses' districts, but on the average it would appear that more time is spent on the nursing of cases of chronic illness than on acute work.

Type of Case	New Cases	Visits Paid
Infectious	7	133
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	55
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	25
Influenza	6	48
Pneumonia	19	255
Bronchitis	20	200
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	163
Cancer of Uterus	4	319
Cancer of Stomach and Intestines	7	171
Cancer of Breast	1	160
Cancer of Other Sites	24	503
Diabetes	7	462
Cerebral Haemorrhage	27	1,293
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	70	1,991
Post-Operative Dressings	54	1,188
Injuries	72	1,199
Burns and Scalds	34	397
Septic Conditions (Boils, Abscesses, Carbuncles)	106	2,010
Uterine Prolapse	67	388
Other Gynaecological Cases	29	257
Male Genito-urinary Conditions	1	94
Rheumatic and Arthritic Conditions	14	691
Ear and Eye Conditions	28	199
Varicose Ulcers	6	369
Impetigo	5	28
Other Skin Diseases	8	231
Chronic Diseases of Nervous System	5	188
Mastitis	6	91
Acute Abdominal Conditions	52	381
Constipation	38	176
Thrombosis	8	176
Infantile Disorders	25	92
Circumcision	43	291
Senility	27	871
Other Conditions	62	770
TOTAL	893	15,865

Housing and Travelling Facilities for Home Nurses and Midwives

The principal difficulties experienced with regard to the administration of the Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Services have been in respect of housing and transport. No service can work satisfactorily without a contented staff and to get a contented nursing staff each nurse must have comfortable home conditions and be provided with a motor car.

Prior to the 5th July, 1948, negotiations were commenced for the taking over by the County Council by purchase or lease all houses owned or tenanted by the District Nursing Associations. Agreements have since been concluded for the purchase of 4 houses and the lease of 9 others. Unfortunately in 2 instances owners were unwilling to trans-

fer the tenancies and in consequence one nurse left the service of the County Council. Help in solving housing difficulties has been given by Local Housing Authorities, tenancy agreements for 2 houses having been made with the Denby Dale Urban District Council and for 1 house with the Colne Valley Urban District Council. At the end of the year the County Council owned 3 houses occupied by Home Nurses or Midwives, leased 10 others, whilst 9 Nurses and Midwives were making their own arrangements regarding accommodation.

On taking over the Home Nursing Service the County Council agreed to buy from the local Nursing Associations all serviceable motor cars used by the Home Nurses and to pay travelling allowances to those nurses who were using their own cars. In all, 5 cars were purchased from Local Nursing Associations and 1 other was provided by the County Council. At the end of the year 1 Home Nurse and 5 Nurse/Midwives were using County Council cars; 2 Home Nurses, 4 Nurse/Midwives and 3 Midwives were receiving a travelling allowance for use of their own cars; and 1 Home Nurse, 6 Nurse/Midwives and 1 Midwife had to depend on public transport as a means of conveyance.

All possible steps are being taken to ensure that all Home Nurses and Midwives have the use of a motor car, but owing to the supply position it may be some time before this aim is attained.

Home Help Service

When Divisional administration commenced to operate this service was for practical purposes non-existent, only 4 part time Home Helps being on the roll, and all residing in the same area. Much difficulty was at first experienced in recruiting suitable women, probably because there is considerable part-time work available for women in the textile factories of the area and as out-workers at home. In June 1949 the wages and conditions of service of Home Helps were improved and since then an increasing number of "helps" has been available.

During 1948 Home Helps were provided for 5 cases.

Mental Deficiency Acts

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the supervision of certified defectives in the area. This work is largely undertaken by the Mental Health Social Worker who regularly visits the patients on the register. She gives general advice on social matters associated with the care and management of defectives, and undertakes the home teaching of patients who are capable of engaging in handicrafts such as rug-making, simple needlework, etc.

At the end of the year the number of patients under supervision was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship	2	5	7
Under Statutory Supervision	32	27	59
On Licence from Institutions	2	3	5
Under Voluntary Supervision	—	1	1
Observation	3	1	4

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service for the Division has been provided by the County Council since September, 1947, first on an agency basis and since the 5th July, 1948, as a part of the National Health Service.

The service made available under the Huddersfield and District Hospitals Contributory Scheme during recent years has become very largely a service for the conveyance of out-patients to hospital for treatment. This has continued under the National Health Service as will be seen from the following figures, which relate to the Huddersfield Depot and have been kindly supplied by Mr. V. Whittaker, the County Ambulance Officer. Of 6,067 patients carried during the 6 months ending the 31st December, 1948, 5,641 were hospital out-patients, 5,365 being sitting cases. The large amount of this type of work necessitates a number of patients travelling together. Detours also have to be made in order to collect and deliver home a full load of patients. Complaints regarding delays have been received from time to time but it will be appreciated that this is inevitable unless a private service for each out-patient is provided. Such expense would be prohibitive and quite unwarranted.

In all, during the period, the ambulances from the Huddersfield County Depot made 2,822 journeys involving 52,011 miles and carried 6,067 patients, 702 of these being stretcher cases.

Particulars of the cases carried are given below :—

Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Urgent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5641
									Total . . . 6067

In addition to the ambulances stationed at the Huddersfield Depot, an ambulance, the property of the Holmfirth Urban District Council, is operated as part of the County Service. This ambulance is available for accident work in the Holmfirth area, the staff coming on duty when called. During the 6 months ended 31st December, 1948, the Holmfirth ambulance carried 28 cases and travelled 169 miles.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Arrangements for protective treatment against Diphtheria have been continued as in previous years, 1,043 children being immunised during the year. In addition 476 children received refresher injections.

Details are given in the following table :—

Urban District	Number of Children Immunised in 1948			"Booster" Doses
	Under 5 years	5-14 years	Total	
Colne Valley	330	12	342	136
Denby Dale	85	7	92	—
Holmfirth	282	83	365	297
Kirkburton	127	11	138	8
Meltham	90	16	106	35
TOTALS	914	129	1,043	476

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area are incomplete and the number of children immunised at the 31st December, 1948, is no doubt considerably higher than shown below :—

Age at 31-12-48 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1948	1 1947	2 1946	3 1945	4 1944	5 to 9 1939-43	10 to 14 1934-38	Total Under 15
Number immunised	12	679	670	496	319	1,249	2,125	5,544
Estimated mid-year child population 1948, as supplied by Registrar-General	Children under 5 5,693					Children 5-14 8,192		13,885
Percentage of child population immunised	38.22					41.19		39.93

During the year there were no confirmed cases of Diphtheria in children under 15 years of age.

Until the 5th July, 1948, vaccinations were performed by Public Vaccinators and since then by any medical practitioner. Under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health vaccination is performed either by a Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority or by a general medical practitioner. Medical practitioners submit record cards to the Divisional Medical Officer in respect of vaccinations performed. No figures are available for the period prior to the 5th July, 1948.

Particulars of record cards received for the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948, are given in the following table :—

Urban District	No. of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) from 5-7-48/31-12-48									
	Under 1		1-4 years		5-14 years		15 or over		Total	
	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.
Colne Valley	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5
Denby Dale	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Holmfirth	13	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	18	—
Kirkburton	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	21	2
Meltham	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2
TOTALS	42	—	5	—	2	—	1	11	50	11

School Health Service.

The day to day administration of the School Health Service was taken over on a Divisional basis on the 1st June, 1948. Owing to war conditions and shortage of staff in general, routine medical inspections in the Division have been much neglected during recent years. Thus, on taking over the service it was found that in approximately only a quarter of the schools had an inspection been carried out in the previous 12 months, and that in at least another quarter an inspection had not taken place for over 3 years.

The difficulties of the Division increased by the transfer to another Division at the beginning of June of Dr. A. Marshall, who had undertaken School Health and Maternity and Child Welfare work in the area for several years. Advertisements were issued in the medical press during May for the appointment of a Deputy Divisional Medical Officer but no suitable applications were received. One of the applicants, however, Dr. S. M. B. Perry, accepted an appointment as an Assistant County Medical Officer and commenced duty on the 1st July, 1948. A second Assistant County Medical Officer Dr. J. P. J. Burns, was later appointed and commenced duty on the 18th July, 1948. Unfortunately both these officers found the housing and accommodation problem in Huddersfield so difficult that they resigned their appointments and left the County Council's service only 3 months after taking up their duties in the Division.

As the summer vacation commenced shortly after the Assistant County Medical Officers took up their appointment it was not possible to commence routine inspections until the end of August, but between then and the middle of October when the 2 Assistant County Medical Officers ceased to be employed routine medical inspections were carried out at about half the schools in the Division.

In November Dr. W. G. Smeaton was appointed Deputy Divisional Medical Officer, but he was unable to commence his duties until March, 1949. A small number of routine medical inspections was conducted by Dr. J. R. Cockroft of Halifax who was engaged on a sessional basis.

All the figures given relate to the whole year's work and include that done by Dr. Marshall before the administration was taken over on a Divisional basis.

Routine Medical Inspections

During 1948 routine medical inspections were carried out at the following 53 schools:—

Colne Valley Urban District

Slaithwaite C. of E.	Wilberlee County
Knowl Bank County	Marsden County Infants'
Scapegoat Hill County	Lingards C. of E.
Clough Head County	Wellhouse County
Golcar C. of E.	Linthwaite County
Marsden C. of E.	Knowl Bank County Infants'
Linthwaite C. of E.	Nields County
Scammonden C. of E.	

Denby Dale Urban District

Denby C. of E.	Denby Dale County
Scissett C. of E.	Skelmanthorpe Secondary
Emley County	Modern
Birdsedge County	Skelmanthorpe County

Holmfirth Urban District

Holme Valley Grammar	New Mill C. of E.
New Mill County Infants	Brockholes C. of E.
Hepworth County	Scholes County
Holme County	Upperthong County
Holmebridge C. of E.	Honley C. of E. Infants
Wooldale County	Hinchliffe Mill County
Hade Edge County	Netherthong County

Kirkburton Urban District

Kirkburton C. of E.	Shelley C. of E.
Shepley County	Shelley County
Upper Whitley County	Lepton County
Thurstonland Endowed	Highburton C. of E.
Flockton C. of E.	Lepton County Infants
Kirkburton Seecondary Modern	Kirkheaton C. of E. Infants
Lepton C. of E.	Farnley Tyas C. of E.

Meltham Urban District

Meltham Mills C. of E.
Meltham C. of E.
Wilshaw C. of E.

At these Schools a total of 3,620 children were given a routine examination, 50 were examined as "Specials" and 161 as "FollowUps". The low number of children seen as Specials is mainly due to the fact that owing to the length of time which had elapsed since the last routine inspection at some Schools, a very large number of the pupils who would normally have been seen as Specials were due for routine examination. The age distribution of the children examined is shown in the following table:—

Entrants	2339	Special Examinations	50
Second Age Group	1167	Re-Examinations	161
Third Age Group	114		
	3620		211

Total number of examinations: 3,831.

Defects Found.

Of the 3,831 children examined, 827 were found to require treatment for some defect, whilst it was felt desirable that a further 856 should be kept under observation. A full list of the defects found is shown in the following tables:

Age Group	Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	All other conditions	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	94	407	494
Second Age Group	104	160	257
Third Age Group	13	25	37
Special & Re-examinations	16	23	39
TOTAL	227	615	827

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	11	11	2	—
Eyes: (a) Vision	211	49	16	—
(b) Squint	73	52	—	—
(c) Other.... ..	16	23	—	—
Ears: (a) Hearing	5	8	1	—
(b) Otitis Media	15	7	2	—
(c) Other.... ..	69	7	2	—
Nose or Throat	176	240	3	—
Speech	12	21	3	—
Cervical Glands	2	52	1	—
Heart and Circulation	20	28	1	1
Lungs	34	39	—	—
Developmental (a) Hernia	3	3	—	—
(b) Other	—	2	—	—
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	7	17	1	—
(b) Flat Foot	127	178	1	—
(c) Other	14	33	—	—
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	1	1	—	—
(b) Other	—	10	1	—
Psychological (a) Development	27	2	4	—
(b) Stability	—	1	—	—
Other	36	72	1	—
TOTAL	862	856	39	1

General Condition.

All children given a routine examination were classified as to general condition. In 26.5% of children this was considered to be good; in 58.1% to be fair; and in 15.4% to be poor. The high percentage of children in the last category is probably due to the unusually high standard of assessment used by the Assistant Medical Officers who conducted the examinations.

Details are given in the following table:

Age Group	Total Number Inspected	Good		Fair		Poor	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Entrants	2339	597	25.5	1448	61.9	294	12.6
Second Age Group	1167	318	27.2	603	51.7	246	21.1
Third Age Group	114	46	40.4	52	45.6	16	14.0
TOTAL	3620	961	26.5	2103	58.1	556	15.4

Arrangements for Treatment.

Special Clinics have been arranged for children suffering from Ear, Nose and Throat defects, and defective vision, the former being held at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and the latter at hired premises in various parts of the Division. The parents of children suffering from major defects were advised to seek the advice of their family practitioners, whilst many children with minor defects were treated by the School Nurses at the Schools and School Clinics.

Owing to the difficulty in distinguishing between cases treated under the Authority's Schemes and those treated otherwise, the following tables include all cases known to the Authority to have received treatment, whether at the Clinics or elsewhere.

Group 1—Minor Ailments.
(a)

Ailments.	Number treated or under treatment during Year.
Skin : (a) Ringworm—body	3
(b) Scabies	6
(c) Impetigo	20
(d) Other	43
Eye Disease (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint, and cases admitted to Hospital)	33
Ear Defects	41
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, etc.)	451
TOTAL	597

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailments Clinics: 902.

Group II—Defective Vision and Squint.

	No. of Defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction	468
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were prescribed	257

Group III—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment for:	Total Number treated.
(a) Adenoids and chronic Tonsillitis	172
(b) Other nose and throat conditions	3
Received other form of treatment	9
Total	184

Inspections for Cleanliness.

All Schools are visited by the Health Visitors at least once a quarter for the purpose of inspecting all pupils regarding bodily cleanliness. During these visits a total of 26,687 individual examinations were made, and 911 children were found to be infested with vermin. In most instances the infestation was slight, and advice was given to parents, but in 6 cases exclusion from School was considered necessary.

Other Examinations.

In addition to the routine and Special examinations carried out at School, a large number of children were examined for various special reasons including suitability to attend School camps, participation in entertainments and regarding the need for special educational treatment. In this last connection, a Register of Handicapped Pupils is maintained. At the present time this is known to be very incomplete.

At the end of the year 89 pupils were included, made up as follows:—

Category	No.
Deaf and Partially Deaf	6
Delicate... ..	12
Educationally Sub-Normal	33
Epileptic	2
Physical	25
Speech	10
Maladjusted	1
Total ...	89

Pupils known to be in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year are shown below:—

Category	No. at Special School	Location of Special School
Deaf and Partially Deaf ...	3	2 at Doncaster and 1 at Manchester
Delicate	1	North Devon
Physical	1	Thorpe Arch

Provision of special educational treatment for educationally sub-normal pupils is one of the most pressing needs of the Division.

	Division 20	Aggregate of Urban Districts in West Riding	Aggregate of Rural Districts in West Riding	West Riding Administrative County	England & Wales
RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION					
Births	15.7	18.3	19.2	18.5	17.9
Deaths (all causes)	13.1	11.8	9.8	11.3	10.8
Cancer	2.34	1.83	1.49	1.74	1.86
Heart and Circulation	4.75	3.98	3.03	3.73	*
Zymotic Diseases (7 principal)	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.12	*
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis of Respiratory System)...	1.24	1.34	1.15	1.29	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.23	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.44
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.31	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.51
Puerperal Sepsis or other Maternal Causes	—	1.11	1.25	1.15	1.02
Infant Mortality	34.45	38	40	39	34
Diarrhoea (Infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births)	0.86	4.17	4.97	4.38	3.3

* Figures not available

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